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REDFIELD'S OUTLOOK.

In the speech by William C. Redfield, secretary of commerce, before the Greater Dayton association, he predicted an industrial awakening that will revolutionize the nation's business, minimize the possibilities of wreck and waste of lives, and elevate workingmen and women to positions that will keep them in safety and decency. The secretary devoted particular attention to the immense hardships to themselves and to others caused by young men and women who are compelled to work and yet are unskilled in any particular line of work. The secretary said:

It is one of the real tragedies that has its pitiful reactions in every industrial home. The mechanic would have his son learn a trade well and not have to struggle to get it as his father did. A mother would have her daughter taught something which will help her to live in decency and in safety and without the risks young working women so often must run. The thought of the nation has been too supine on this matter, but it is now beginning to awake and the quick response of the young people to vocational education in the states where it is furnished points to an educational movement which almost staggers the mind when one grasps what it may mean in destroying human misery and in relieving human want.

The class which Secretary Redfield here describes contributes hundreds of thousands to the ranks of the unemployed each year, and the problem of supplying them with work is largely the problem of taking care of the unemployed. Of the accomplishment possible in this direction we have had only a beginning. Industrial training undoubtedly will afford a great measure of relief, and this system of training is now receiving wide attention and is the frequent subject of legislation. Another step has for its object the organization of the labor market by strict supervision of private offices and the establishment of free employment bureaus, all knit together into an efficient system of labor exchanges. Nineteen states and twelve municipalities have already provided for public employment bureaus, but only a few of these have been established on a basis that can be considered as genuinely efficient.

At times when there is much complaint in various regions about the great numbers of unemployed there is work to be had in other regions. There are jobs without men and men without jobs. When legislation has done its best to solve this problem, when the toilers have been trained to meet the demands of industry and when efficient labor exchanges have made possible a systematic interchange of workmen throughout the nation, there will still remain the task of developing a system of insurance for those who, although able and willing to work, are yet kept in the ranks of the unemployed by industrial conditions.

It is interesting to note in this connection that T. V. Powderly, chief of the division of information of the department of labor, recommends in his annual report that bureaus be established in connection with the postoffice department to register labor conditions, so that the number of unemployed may be definitely determined at any time. The report suggests the establishment of a branch of the division of information in every industrial center of the United States "for the purpose of maintaining registers of those seeking employment and of those in need of additional workmen." In this way the efforts of the state exchanges would be supplemented by the efforts of a national bureau of vast resources.

A WEAK REPLY.

Vice Admiral von Diederich has injured his own cause by his reply to Admiral Dewey. Instead of convincing the world that he used good judgment as commander of the German fleet at Manila in 1898, he has made admissions which prove that Admiral Dewey's account in his autobiography is substantially correct. He has even gone beyond the American admiral's statement by admitting that he used a violent threat against Admiral Dewey. The world will hear this admission with amazement, for it only serves to emphasize the tenacity of feeling that existed between the American and German naval forces at Manila.

It appears that after the German cruiser Irene had sailed into the harbor

without making its identity known, despite the fact that the American commander had established a blockade and had issued an order that no ship should enter Manila bay without reporting its nationality, Admiral Dewey announced his intention of sending an officer on board every warship arriving in the bay "to make inquiry and to establish her identity." It is evident from von Diederich's own account that Admiral Dewey's announcement made him furious. He resented what he considered an attempt by the American commander to institute a cross-examination of German officers, and he told the British commander that he would shoot anyone attempting to carry out the order of Admiral Dewey.

The German admiral here puts himself in a familiar light. He pictures himself as he has always been viewed by the American people since they first heard of his antics at Manila. One of the officers who was with him at that time has excused him on the ground that he was a sick man, worn out, tired, suffering from nervousness, and consequently in an abnormally sensitive and irritable mental state. Von Diederich, however, declines to take advantage of the excuse. He has had a long time to rest since 1898 and yet he defends his outrageous attitude toward Admiral Dewey. He has dispelled the "Manila legend" by proving that it is not a legend, but history.

BURLESON A FAILURE.

As pointed out in these columns several weeks ago, Postmaster General Burleson is traveling entirely too fast and too far in the matter of extending the parcel post system. The system as provided by law is all right and of great benefit to the people of the United States, but Burleson is making it unwieldy and expensive if not utterly impossible.

The situation has become so bad that the Democratic leaders are alarmed and Senator Bankhead, chairman of the postoffice committee of the upper house, has warned his colleagues that the postoffice department is running riot on the question of parcel post business; that the new service is now being conducted at a loss, and that unless Mr. Burleson is checked "bales of hay and bushels of potatoes will soon be going through the mails."

Coming from the chairman of the senate postoffice committee the warning carries great weight and is likely to be heeded. If it isn't heeded the parcel post system will fall of its own weight and the postmaster general will be held responsible for destroying a useful adjunct of his department by inexcusable blundering.

ALBANIAN BRIGANDS.

The Albanians have not changed their habits since the powers of Europe decided their country should become an independent nation and furnished a prince to rule over them. News comes that several American citizens have been captured by brigands near Elbasan. Brigandage is the principal occupation of a considerable number of Albanians, and it will be hard to make them understand that they should work for a living and still harder to make them do it. The American citizens held for ransom are supposed to be Armenians by birth. Perhaps some of them had been brigands themselves before visiting this country. In any event the excitement over their misfortune is not going to be intense and we shall not blockade the ports of Prince William's kingdom.

WORK FOR EXPERTS.

Most people will agree with Assistant Surgeon General W. C. Rucker that the exercise of common sense is necessary in all matters pertaining to the public health. The faddist has no business in this important field; neither has the man or the woman who has just awakened to the fact that the health of the public should be preserved, but have not the remotest idea how it should be accomplished. Such people are prone to act upon impulse and propose remedies which often result in more harm than good and in many instances subject the whole movement to ridicule. They are well meaning souls, but as pestiferous as Paul Pry.

A great work has been accomplished in the United States in the last few years. Lives of physicians were freely sacrificed for the public good in order to prove a theory regarding the transmission of yellow fever by mosquitoes, and the sacrifices were not made in vain. Yellow fever no longer ravages the southern states, Cuba or the Panama canal zone. If further progress is to be made it is the medical expert who must lead the way. All that is asked of the layman is to scrupulously observe the laws and see to it that the public health officials are not hampered by lack of funds.

Salt Lake citizens will take just pride in the fact that health conditions are so good in this city, with a correspondingly low death rate, that the recent report of the health commissioner

is to be printed and scattered broadcast throughout the land as an advertisement. Good health comes first in the list of human desires. Without it all the wealth in the world would not and could not bring happiness to its possessor. The report of Dr. Paul, therefore, should get results wherever it is read.

THE SCHOLARLY BANDIT.

When General Villa quotes a precedent in American history to sanction his execution of Benton, the American people get an interesting sidelight on the former brigand. Here we have a scholar and bandit, which everyone will admit is an unusual combination, and yet Villa seems to know what he is talking about. Perhaps, however, he is accompanied by a band of diplomats and historians. Even in this event, he reveals himself as no ordinary bandit.

When General Huerta did to death Francisco Y. Madero, he did not rake up any historic parallels to justify the act. Right off the bat, so to speak, Villa cited the cases of Arbutnot and Ambrosier, British subjects, who were hanged by General Jackson in Florida, then Spanish territory, in 1818, at the time of the Seminole war.

General Jackson accused Arbutnot and Ambrosier of giving aid and comfort to the enemy. After the execution it transpired that the evidence against one of the victims was so weak that it would not have brought about his conviction in any English court of law. The innocence of the other victim was highly probable. In England there was great excitement, and the United States was threatened with war. All efforts to secure action by congress failed and the agitation gradually wore itself out.

Miscellany

Political Destiny in Mexico.

The theory of the incapacity of Mexicans for popular government is based largely on the success of Porfirio Diaz in his long career as an able ruler of Mexico. This argument, however, falls to the ground when the facts are closely considered. Diaz was successful in this way, but it was not the way of permanent success, and he fell finally before the Madero revolution. There is no reason to think the result would be different had Huerta received support in an unconstitutional office from the United States. The voice of history is against any such theory.

Review the last half-century of events in Mexico. In 1857 a new and very democratic constitution was promulgated. The struggle ever since appears to have been to restore this constitution or create another like it. After the episode of the Maximilian empire, Juarez was elected president under the constitution as restored. Juarez was again elected president in 1871, one of the opposing candidates being Porfirio Diaz. Juarez died in 1871, and in a new election Lerdo de Tejada was chosen president. A report in Appleton's cyclopedia in 1873 says of the conditions in Mexico at the time under the presidency: "The republic is at present in a state of comparative peace; the laws are faithfully observed; and the military seems reconciled to the idea of enduring a civilian at the head of the government; public education is in a prosperous condition; internal improvements are in progress; brigandage is gradually disappearing."

The man who disturbed this prosperous condition in constitutional government was Porfirio Diaz. In 1876 he led a revolt against Tejada and was defeated. He raised the banner of revolution again in 1876, and, capturing the City of Mexico, declared himself dictator. He recognized the popularity of the constitution, however, and submitted his chances to a popular election and became constitutional president. He retired after his first term, in accord with his agreement and in submission to the constitution. He returned to the presidential office by his secretary, Gonzalez, and put himself forward and was re-elected president in 1884. From this date began his enervating career for the purpose of maintaining all executive power in his own hands. An organizer of real ability, he had good claims to popular favor. He had granted concessions to foreign capitalists through which thousands of miles of railroads were built, which gave employment to all available labor and lessened the pressure of poverty that created bandits; he had secured the establishment of many profitable industries; and soon felt strong enough to secure a change in the constitution that practically gave him the presidency for life.

But, though Diaz himself was probably honest in public matters, there grew up around him a popularity of the kind that is called privilege, nicknamed the Cientifico, and, as Diaz grew old, they tightened their grip on public affairs. One of the chief complaints against them was the growth of land monopoly, and this finally became exciting a strong popular movement against Diaz's continuance at the head of affairs. Madero put himself forward as the champion of free elections, the form of which had been continued by Diaz without permitting any real opposition; and, Madero being considered a dangerous opponent, was forced to flee the country. This brought on the long-deferred crisis. The people rose in revolt and Madero was the return and head of a revolution. This he did, and Diaz was defeated in important battles. Thereupon he resigned, realizing his weakness and the changed conditions, and very possibly being patriotic enough to desire to avoid such a long-drawn-out disturbance as Huerta has since precipitated. Diaz was truly banished; an election, the most truly popular that had been held in years, took place and Madero became constitutional president of Mexico.

The revolution of Felix Diaz against Madero, made successful through the disloyalty of Huerta, is recent history. The success of Carranza's revolt and the return of Huerta to power place the banner of the constitution in answer

enough to such weak logic as that. In resisting the plot to involve this country in the plans of intrigues in favor of Carranza, the government over Mexico, in order that the schemers of sordid enterprise might be fostered despite the popular will, President Wilson rose to the height of one of the greatest opportunities ever offered an occupant of his great office, and has won the admiration of lovers of peace and liberty throughout the civilized world.—Saratoga Sun.

Imports and Exports.

Imports into and exports from the United States in January, 1914, and the seven months ending with January were slightly less than those for corresponding periods of the fiscal year 1913, but larger than those for any earlier year. Details fully completed by the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce, department of commerce, are as follows: January imports, \$154,469,263, against \$163,062,438 in January, 1913, and \$143,583,000 in January, 1912. January exports, \$203,799,517, against \$227,022,930 in January, 1913, and \$202,446,273 in January, 1912. For the seven months ending with January, imports are \$1,067,920,328, compared with \$1,095,484,767 in 1913 and \$912,199,616 in 1912; exports, \$1,521,338,450 in 1914, against \$1,526,634,720 in 1913 and \$1,307,124,479 in 1912.

The imports for the four months since the new tariff law went into effect were: January, \$154,469,263; February, \$145,216,536; March, \$184,587,671, and January, \$154,469,263. The excess of exports over imports for the seven months ending January was \$459,914,612, and for the twelve months ending January, \$678,640,574. Of the total imports during the month, 60.9 per cent entered free of duty, compared with 55.5 per cent in January, 1913, and 55.1 per cent in January, 1912. During the seven months ending with January, 58 per cent, against 55.7 per cent in 1913 and 53.7 per cent in 1912. Imports of gold in January were \$10,451,373, against \$6,210,360 in January, 1913, and for the seven months, \$46,246,494 in the current period, against \$47,494,790 in 1913. Exports of gold were: In January, \$6,914,056, against \$17,237,648 in January, 1913, and for the seven months, \$34,078,030, against \$31,256,594 in 1913. Imports of silver in January were \$2,218,352, against \$4,201,042 in January, 1913, and for the seven months, \$20,064,492, against \$27,337,879 in the preceding period. Exports of silver in January were \$4,009,628, against \$6,435,214 in January of the preceding year, and for the seven months, \$33,464,392, against \$44,728,447 in the corresponding period of the preceding year.

The Day's Work.

When you have sought your rest at night,
And look back on the busy day,
Has all your work been true and right,
And honorable in every way?
Has sorrow entered any heart?
Because of aught you may have said?
Or have you bravely done a part,
Which left no bitter tears to shed?

If, when the day of toil is o'er,
Some heart is filled with grief and woe,
And stands accusing at your door,
And whispers, "You have made it so,"
You will not let the contest cease,
Or him who kneels at night in prayer,
Contented that the day has seen
Some burdened soul relieved of care.

Can you go home at even's hush,
Delighted with successes won,
Or is there aught which brings the blush
Of shame, because of what you've done?
Is there a peace, a joy, a rest,
That satisfies you through the night,
Or does regret tug at your breast,
Because you failed in doing right?

When you are silent and alone,
As evening makes shadows deep
Are there some deeds you would atone,
Which come to harass you in sleep?
Or is your conscience calm and clear,
That you have helped relieve distress
With just a little word of cheer,
Or some small deed of kindness?

—E. A. Brimbleton, in Los Angeles Express.

Why Prayer Was Unanswered.
McCarthy got into an argument with Casey about the efficacy of prayer. "Oh, can't see that there's anything in it," asserted Casey. "Oh, never got anything out of it."

"Well," said McCarthy, "don't you know when there's a war it's always the people that pray that win the fights?"

"How about the Chinese?" asked Casey. "They're great people to pray, and yet they got licked, and licked bad."

"Oh, well," exclaimed McCarthy, "no man could understand them while they prayed."—London Spectator.

Perpetual Anecdote.
When Oliver Goldsmith was a youth some young people at a gathering were amusing themselves by trying to see who could make the ugliest face. Many extravagant facial contortions were on display.

At the conclusion the master of ceremonies stepped up to Goldsmith and said: "Sir, I think you have won the prize."

"Oh," responded the poet, "I wasn't playing."

This incident also happened to Frederick the Great, Dean Swift, William the Silent, Louis XIV, Mr. Perver, Ivan the Terrible, Julius Caesar, Socrates and Attilla the Hun.—Kansas City Journal.

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is all over. Corns, corn pains and calluses are absolutely done for, from the minute you apply "GETS-IT." Forget the bother of useless plasters, greasy salves that spread and make toes sore and raw. Little doughnut cotton rings that press on corns; forget knives, razors, scissors and the dangers of blood poison from drawing blood, and the contraptions and harnesses that simply make corns worse. "GETS-IT" never hurts the flesh, never fails.

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PRES. MADISON IN 1814 URGED CHECK ON MONOPOLIES

Newly Discovered Essay By Madison Himself Shows the Problem Was Serious Even 100 Years Ago

A Remarkable Editorial About Harper's Magazine

The striking editorial quoted below is from "The Bellman," one of the ablest and most distinguished of American weeklies, published in Minneapolis, Minn., in its issue of February 7, 1914.

"All the rest of them have gone, chasing the false gods, some of tin, some of clay, and some, alas! of mud and slime; Harper's Magazine alone remains true to its ancient faith. It might well claim for its motto: 'The First in the Field; the Last to Leave It.'"

"Practically all of the American monthly magazines except Harper's have obediently responded to what they imagined was the demand of the readers of today; many of them have burned their bridges behind them, with more valor than discretion, and some, lacking the boldness frankly to abandon their old standards, are tentatively toying with departures in text and illustration, as if to discover how much of the new and inferior stuff their readers will stand without a revolt."

"True quality has been ruthlessly sacrificed to sensation in the hope that it may bring the usual reward, circulation. . . . Crude illustrations, the work of decadent or half-trained artists, have taken the place of drawings that were a delight to the eye and a gratification to the artistic sense; the scholarly and cultivated editorial touch has been superseded by the italicized sentimentality, the capitalized boastfulness, and the double-leaded egotism of the literary boulder and charlatan. Literature has gone and the discussion of the more revolting 'questions of the hour' has evicted it. . . ."

"Harper's Monthly is now practically alone in the position which it took in the beginning and has consistently maintained ever since. Evidently its publishers are determined, in these days of easy and prompt compliance with a sentiment esteemed to be deep and widespread because it is vociferous, not to be misled by clamor into the belief that all Americans have gone mad. They are obviously minded to uphold and advance the publication's traditional standards, thereby widening the distinction between it and its backsliding contemporaries."

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Arnold Bennett's Great Serial

HARPER'S FOR MARCH

ing, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the board of directors of the Yankee Consolidated Mining company, held on the 4th day of February, 1914, an assessment of two (2) cents per share was levied and assessed on the outstanding capital stock of said corporation, payable February 8, 1914, to A. E. Canfield, secretary of said company, room 1128 Newhouse building, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Any stock upon which the assessment may remain unpaid on the 7th day of March, 1914, will be delinquent and advertised for sale, at public auction, and unless payment is made before, will be sold on the 23rd day of March, 1914, to liquidate and assessed on the outstanding capital stock of said corporation, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale. A. E. CANFIELD, Secretary. Yankee Consolidated Mining Company.